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**Portable, Horizontal, and Vertical ENGINES**  
**Multitubular and Cornish fire boilers**  
 Winding, pumping, and crushing machinery  
 Hoops' improved stone-breakers  
 Sawing machinery, vertical frames  
 Circular saw benches, spindles and saws  
 Chaffcutters and horseworks  
 Whips, and wheel mountings  
 Centrifugal pumps  
 Railway contractor's plant.

DAVID MUNRO and CO.,  
154, Queen-street, Melbourne.  
Purchasers and Valuers of Machinery,  
and Consulting Engineers.  
**AGENT WANTED.**  
**FOR SALE, Avery's 3-ton Weighing Machines.**  
Harkness's Scales and Weight Factory, Bathurst-st.  
**BUILDING MATERIALS.**

BRECH, Kauri, Maryborough Pine, and Hardwood  
 GALVANIZED IRON, Hardwood and Box Pallets  
 OREGON T. and G. BOARDS  
 BALTIC T. and G. Flooring and Lining  
 DOORS, Sashes, Architraves, Skirtings, and Mouldings  
 PAINTS, in 51-lb., 7-lb., and 14-lb. tins  
 CEMENT, best brands.  
 MILLER and HARRISON, Albion Wharf.

**200,000** ARBLE Chimney-pieces, large assortment; Best and common Register Stoves, landing-; Crane and Son.

**200,000** CEMENT, Plaster, Sheet Lead and Pipe, Zinc, Galvanized Iron, White Lead and Oil, Wire Nails, Iron Pipe and Fittings, Fire Goods, Down Pipes, &c. &c. G. CRANE and SON, 21, 23, New Pitt-st. Circular Quay.

**200,000** FEET T. and G. Colonial and Maryborough flooring. Price

will be played

PALINGS, 5 and 6 feet shingles, laths, pickets, &c.  
BATHIC DEALS, 11 and 2, 3, red deal.  
BATHIC G. and T. boards, 1 1/2, 2, 3, 4, and 5 inch  
DOORS, SASHES, mouldings, architraves, skirting, &c.,  
on hand and made to order  
GALVANIZED plain and corrugated iron, riding, spring,  
1 and 1 1/2 inch galvanized water-pipe and fittings  
CEMENT, best Portland, and Keene's cement, plaster, &c  
SIRE LEAD and zinc, assorted sizes  
WHITE LEAD, best quality

SLICKERS, black and galvanized  
 DRAIN PIPES, all sizes; chimneys, paving tiles,  
 fire and building bricks, &c.  
 TUNNERY of every description, in cedar and pine  
 Timber delivered by steam launch to any part of the  
 harbour or Parramatta river.  
 GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw and Joinery  
 Mills, Pyrmont: 43, George-street; and 7, Parramatta-st.  
**B** RICKS.—GOODLET and SMITH, Patent Brick  
 Works, Surry Hills and Botany Road, Waterloo.

**200,000** ever imported into Sydney, for  
**SALE**, in lots to suit purchasers, of the sizes 6 x 1 T. and G.  
 6 x T. and G. and B., 6 to 18 x 1, 9 x 2 to 18 x 2, 9 x 3, 18  
 x 3, &c. Long deck and ship planking. G. F. NASON,  
 Patent Slip Wharf.

**OLD BRICKS** and Stone for **SALE**, cheap. Gu  
 Company's Works, Kent-street.

**LIME.** — Fresh Marble Lime, constant stock,  
 also Portland Cement, best. Depot, S. King-street.

**S** foot, 24 and 26 gauge. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.  
**S** LATES, and SLATE SLABS for Urinals; Cement, Slate Lead. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.  
**M** ARBLE and SLATE CHIMNEYPIECES, new designs, just land-d. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

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**BUSINESSSES FOR SALE.**

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**F**OR SALE, first-class little business, clean, central  
 Administration, is obtained  
 of  
**A**GRICULTURE  
 MEETING  
 Rome, Exhib

**F**OR SALE, an excellent NEWSPAPER and JOB PRINTING PROPERTY, in the Western district, with no opposition. The present proprietor will continue to reside in the neighbourhood and interest himself in obtaining for the purchaser a continuance of the same, on the most liberal terms accorded to him. Particulars of EDWARDS, DUNLOP, and CO., Printers/Brokers, '44, Pitt-street.

**S** gain. HACKETT and CO., 160, Pitt-street.  
**S** MALL BUSINESS, suitable for baker, price 25k.  
 (fifteen pounds.) HACKETT and CO., 160, Pitt-street.  
**B** OARDING-HOUSES, from £80 to £300. HACKETT  
 and CO., 160, Pitt-street.  
**A** FIRST-CLASS opportunity offers to parties wishing  
 to make a go fortune in a short time. -FOR SALE  
 the Stock, Furniture, &c., &c., complete, re-nickish  
 HOTEL, Wat-on's Bay, now doing good business. Write

**FANCY BUSINESS FOR SALE**, with a small well assorted stock in a leading thr-meg-store. Full particulars may be obtained upon application to  
MELHOLLAND and WOOD,  
163, Pitt-street.

**FOR SALE, HOTELS.** £125 to £5000; terms easy. see Saturday's list. Moss and Co., 419, Georg-st.

**HOTELS FOR SALE**, city and suburbs, up to £2000.

**FOR SALE.** Lease, Goodwill, and Furniture of Horne's Hotel. Apply Miss de Mer, Wynyard-square.

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**HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.**

**VILLA RESIDENCES IN THE SUBURBS—**  
**SEWTON—**House of 9 rooms, garden, &c., &c.  
**NEWTOWN—**House of 8 rooms.  
**WOOLLAHRA—**House of 9 rooms.  
**WOOLLAHRA—**House of 9 rooms.

hold land.  
HUNTER'S HILL—Two Houses, most conveniently  
situated.  
FOR SALE. Apply to  
P. N. TREBECK,  
Land Sale House,  
corner of George and Margaret streets.  
FOR POSITIVE SALE, six-roomed Stone House  
freehold, situated in McGarvie and Caledonia streets.  
Apply to  
MUS  
Max/Battle

**SUBURBAN PROPERTIES FOR SALE**

**MARRICKVILLE.**—On the main omnibus road, 6 acres, containing 7 rooms and 9 acres of land. Abundant supply of water. £3000.

**NORTH SHORE.**—Near Mr. Palmer's villa; 1423 Allotment, commanding splendid harbour view, £1500.

**MANYL.**—On the main Sydney Road; Allotment, 255 feet deep, 68 feet front.

**BURWOOD.**—Near the Parramatta Road; an Allotment

PETERSHAM.—The Lewisham Estate; Allotments 18, 20s, 21s, and 25s per foot.  
PETERSHAM.—Dulwich Hill; Allotment, Canterbury Road, 74 feet frontage, £50.  
PETERSHAM.—Near the Station, Allotments, £35; if deposit.  
PETERSHAM.—Norwood Hill; Allotments, £2 2s. per foot.  
PETERSHAM.—Adjoining the Station; Allotment £1 per foot.

Main Road, 20s; Moreton-street, 16s per foot.  
**NEWTON.**—Emmors Road, corner of London-street,  
 a fine business site. £7 per foot.  
**GREENWICH POINT.**—A splendid waterside allotment,  
 cheap.  
**CANTERBURY ROAD.**—Near Mr. Golding's, land 6s per  
 foot.  
**GEORGE PILE, 62, Margaret-street.**

C	A	M	D	E	N	V	I	L	L
adjoining	Camden	College	Newtown	several					

65 feet frontage  
220 feet deep.

Title, under Torrens' Act. Terms, 20 per cent. cash at post. Remainder 10 years credit, at 5 per cent. interest. Plan on view. Apply to M. F. JOSEPHSON, 116 Elizabeth-street, Sydney; or Mr. JOHN WESTER, Eliza-street, Newtown, who will be on the ground daily from 2 to 4 p.m.

**£150** CASH and £360 in 2 years, at 5 per cent. wanted, for Brick HOUSE, bath &c. and

**FOR SALE,** at Peter's farm, large House, 8 rooms  
balcony, &c., and large block of land, £1100; also  
**COTTAGE**, 6 rooms, kitchen, pantry, bathroom, &c., £700.  
**GEORGE PILE**, 62, Margaret-street.

**FOR SALE, UNSTOCKED COUNTRY,** near  
Dunfermline, suitable for FATTENING STOCK at  
PRESENT. The Advertiser would be glad to meet any  
bona-fide purchasers at John Bridge's, 2 Wool Rooms  
St. Andrew's, 2nd & 3rd Nov. and 1st Dec. 1861.

journey by mail being an easy one. P. & STORAL.

**LAND for SALE,** Elizabeth street, Ashfield—300 feet.  
 Two allotments, Lewisham Estate, fronting Boncroft.  
 Several allotments, Five Dock and Burwood.  
 Block of 6 acres, Petersham.  
 Allotments North Shore &c.  
 G. H. LOVETT and CO., 156, King Street.

**COFFAGES, HOUSES,** and Allotments for Prime  
 and Second Class Farms, and all other descriptions of







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CALENDAR FOR MAY.

Friday Causes begin. Hay Q. S. Sydney D. C.  
Windsor District Sessions. Hay District Court.  
Wentworth District Court.

Paramatta Quarter Sessions.  
Murray District Court. Bourke District Court.  
First After Easter.  
Sydney Criminal Court sittings. Bourke Q. S. Parramatta District Court.  
Bathurst District Court. Justitia D. C.  
Windsor District Court.  
Penrith District Court.

Fourth after Easter.

Wentworth Quarter Sessions. Port Macquarie Q. S.  
Wentworth D. C. Dubbo D. C. Port Macquarie D. C.  
Wentworth District Court. Darlinghurst. Dubbo Q. S.

Remount District Court.  
Raglan District Court.  
Raglan Sunday.

Wellington District Court.  
Queen's Birthday. Holiday at Supreme Court.  
Wellington Quarter Sessions.

First after Ascension.

Sydney Quarter Sessions. Molog District Court.  
Orange District Court.

**The Sydney Morning Herald.**

MONDAY, MAY 1, 1876.

Interest of the debate on the banking  
system has no doubt practically ceased,  
as Mr. LOUIE truly said, the great question  
is whether the Government should  
issue bank notes several; and that having  
been decided, the other banks and those who  
opposed them have little farther care in the  
matter than just to see that the terms  
are not unduly advantageous to the  
Government bank. The petitions and remon-  
strances that have come from the other banks  
have been somewhat unfairly depreciated  
on the ground that they simply represent  
private interests; but the criticism that is  
made is valuable that we can have, because it is  
to be thorough. We are not to depreciate  
the kind of criticism; we are only to take  
care and see that while giving a fair con-  
sideration to all the suggestions and comments  
that are thus provoked we decide the case  
immediately in the interest of the public.  
It is proper enough for the banks to  
complain if they think they are hurt, but it is  
not proper for the TREASURER to consider the  
banks, except so far as their interest is exactly  
the same as the public interest. Mr. STUART  
repudiated the insinuation; that he is  
in any way acting as an agent for the  
bank of New South Wales, or even as its  
special friend. It was natural that he should  
be suspected of a bias towards it, having so  
long been identified with its interests. Still  
gentleman of unblemished public and  
private reputation ought to be credited  
with sufficient firmness and resolution to  
engage himself from private partialities  
when he is appointed to the responsibility of  
a public service. When lawyers are pro-  
posed to be Judges we give them credit for  
leaving aside the habit of the advocate and  
assuming the habit of the Judge. But this  
valuable faculty is not confined to gentle-  
men of the long robe, and merchants  
are surely as supposed equally capable  
of dropping the merchant or the bank  
director when they assume the onerous duties  
of Colonial Treasurer. Mr. FARRER had to  
undergo the same suspicion—a suspicion  
which was founded in his case in a very  
different manner into a resolution; but after  
hearing the accusation had to be withdrawn  
unfounded. Mr. STUART has had to submit  
to such rigid investigation of his actions  
and motives, and until he has shown him-  
self to be a dishonourable man, he may fairly  
claim a right to be considered an honourable  
man, and not to have his motives impugned  
without good reason. He did not make  
the bank of New South Wales the Govern-  
ment Bank; that was done by preceding Admin-  
istrations. He has merely continued it as  
such; but he is responsible, of course, not  
only for doing so, but for showing that this  
arrangement he has made is in its details as  
good or better than any which preceded it.  
We think, perhaps, he pressed too far the  
doctrine that it was undesirable to provoke  
competition but at the same time he had  
before him the fact that competition has been  
previously invited and he knew with what  
results; and he had before him also the terms  
which banking business is done with the  
Government in all the other colonies. It is  
not difficult, therefore, to test the present  
arrangement by comparing it with previous  
and other agreements to see how far it varies,  
and whether, in its variations, the Government  
does any better or worse; and if it can be  
shown that the contrast shows that good  
fair terms have been obtained,  
then the real benefit of competition  
has been secured; and it has not yet been  
shown that any bank, or any combination  
of banks, would have been prepared all things  
considered, to have done the public work  
proper. If this can be shown, it ought to be  
shown.

The decision the Assembly came to was  
so large a majority as to settle the  
question probably for a long time to come.  
Accordingly, it was not a party division; the  
members of the Opposition acquiescing in this  
order of the arrangement. Mr. LEVY made some  
criticisms on the details of the agreement, but  
unmistakably gave his adherence, as an  
Oppositionist, to the general principle that  
it was better to have the work of the Govern-  
ment in one bank than in several. In fact,  
it is rather strange that private interests  
of the opposite doctrine should have been  
so stoutly maintained. If the experience of  
a world had been in favour of subdividing  
Government accounts—if, in fact, there had  
been any large amount of experience in its  
favour, then the case might have been much  
more arguable. But as a matter of fact the  
monopoly of Victoria is the one solitary instance  
which is adduced. The Government account  
is divided there, and it is divided in no other  
monopoly. The presumption cannot certainly be,  
therefore, that the large experience is in  
favour of such a plan, and when we inquire  
whether there has been anything special in  
Victorian experience to show that in  
this matter it is ahead of all the  
rest of the world, we fail to find the proof  
thereof. It is admitted that the plan  
is more expensive, and that for a long time it  
was more inconvenient. Mr. LEVY gave a  
very striking instance in proof that the com-  
bination was of no assistance in floating loans  
in London, while Mr. STUART asserted that  
it would not have done without good  
reason, that the effect of the combina-  
tion was to place the Colonial Treasurer  
in Victoria under banking surveillance.  
We must remember, too, that the Victorian  
system has never been put to such a severe  
test as the single banking system has been  
submitted to with us. It has hitherto been  
a fair-weather finance in Victoria. It looks,  
indeed, as if a change in the financial horizon

possible, for the Government has already begun to acknowledge deficits, and to apply temporary assistance from the banks until now no such contingency arisen, and the associated principle never been put to the test to see how it would weather it. In this colony, on the contrary, we have had the single bank system making the most trying financial difficulties. We had only one bank at the time when we nearly a million advanced against unsold almost unsaleable debentures, and one carried us through the crisis. So that experience in this matter is really superior to the point than the experience of our neighbours. It is impossible, however, to overlook the force of the argument advanced by Mr. STUART that the real benefit banking competition is only to be gained dealing with one bank. If it is an advantage to have the Government account the bank has it is jealously watched. It is always a good behaviour, and the Treasurer is at any time in a position to give notice that he will disclose the agreement and seek his accommodation elsewhere if he is not well treated.

If the Treasurer becomes a party to increasing the competition between the banks, and putting them all on an equal footing, he is bound to ask himself, and if they refuse him what advantages, he has no one else to go to, to make any rivalry in this case appear. There are two weight in this case—argument than in the others on the other side. For it is important that the Government should preserve its financial independence.

NOTWITHSTANDING the spread of representative institutions, it cannot be said that the days of colonial government are wholly and in every way ended. In the colony of New Zealand, my rate, we have witnessed a striking illustration of the influence which a single individual, with force of character, breadth of vision, and the faculty of inspiring belief, still exercise upon the destinies of a people. Whilst still staggering beneath the burdens of a costly native war, and struggling with a complication of difficulties, the colony suddenly entered upon a career of unparalleled enterprise, and undertook the task of providing itself with a fortune, amidst the conditions of a civilising mission, instead of contenting itself with the slow progress that might have made had events been left to their natural course of development. What the result of the experiment will be; time will tell.

Times of serious embarrassment may await the community. On the other hand quite possible that had events been left to their course, there would have been regression instead of progress. But whatever the future may be, or whatever results it has followed the adoption of a "new course," it may at least be said that the present condition and status of New Zealand is an immense advance accomplished in a very short period. And it may also be said that the change is mainly the result of Sir JULIUS VOGEL's policy and action.

It is not a colony in Australia that has been committed, on the whole, an equal rate of success; and there is not one that owes such success as it has made in anything like the same degree to the statesmanship strong will of a single Minister. "We are blind admirers of the New Zealand leader, nor have we unquestioning faith in the wisdom of his highly speculative policy. But it is impossible to ignore the change which it wrought in the affairs of the colony, or the remarkable personal influence which he was enabled to acquire and exercise."

It is true that influence beyond practical acknowledgment in his colony. His policies run high in New Zealand, and his province acts as government has been a fruitful source of political rivalry, riot, and intrigue. Under such circumstances, it is inconceivable that any Minister could have been allowed to do what has been done by Sir JULIUS VOGEL, unless his power in the State had been felt by all parties. Even during his prolonged absence in Europe, and the presence of all sorts of rumours and conjectures as to his possible conduct, the probability of his return was, we imagine, an apprehension, if unrecognized, source of strength to his colleagues he left behind. They continued a sort of provisional machinery to the work of administration from counting standstill whilst he was away. But, undoubtedly, since his return, there are indications of the really impelling and directing force now again at the centre of government.

SIR JULIUS VOGEL has seized an early opportunity of making the public acquainted with the views and intentions of his Ministry. Reports of a lengthy speech at Wanganui, and comments upon it appear in our last batch of New Zealand papers. Such a declaration of policy was evidently required. One of the inventions of the Premier was that the Premier would betray the confidence who had been faithful to him in his honour, and would seek to strengthen his popularity by making terms with the Protectionists. Instead of giving any colour or support to that supposition he has uttered so positive a tone, and treated the question of the Provinces so plainly as an accomplished fact, that his critics are warning themselves to be on their guard. His words are intended to be taken as a challenge to the Opposition. It is indeed, on its merits as a constitutional question. Sir JULIUS VOGEL, however, after arguing the matter over again, declares that there is abundant reason for the constitutional change which the Protection Act, if not rejected by the House of Representatives, will effect. One of these reasons is the necessity for putting the colonies of the colony in a more satisfactory position. Under the present system the tendency of the Provinces to "out-run the country" appears to be beyond resistance. The Premier will be glad if in taking over the Provinces the liabilities transferred to him will not exceed half a million; and he mentions the case of one Province, which had had a credit balance of £200,000 at the closing of this year, expects to spend that to "out-run" to the extent of £150,000 by the end of September.

The provincial system was of greater advantage, if not a necessity, in the earlier years of the colony, so the configuration of the country, the distribution of its ports, and the location of its people require, and that when provincialism passes away, a system of efficient local self-government shall be set up in its place. Sir JULIUS VOGEL explained at considerable length the scheme that the Government intends to propose, and the principles that have guided held in view in framing the new constitution. The colony is to be divided into nine counties, each again to be subdivided into divisions,

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<http://pla.gov.au/pla/news-pa>



THE MARINE CARRYING TRADE.

Two second number of the Statistical Abstract for the Principal Foreign Countries, giving the details of the trade, shipping, railways, and postal, from 1864 to 1873, drawn from the official records, have just been published, is especially useful at the present time, when so much attention is being paid to the conditions under which our merchant vessels sail, and the future of the shipping industry. The abstract would indeed be of little use, if it were not under any circumstances. They show more than has yet been shown the tendency which exists to throw the carrying trade of the world more completely into English hands. Looked at from this point of view, the most interesting thing in the tables is the proportion which the home shipping entered and cleared to and from each country, and to the foreign shipping entered and cleared during the same time. In almost every case it will be found that the foreign shipping has twice the tonnage, and, therefore, the tonnage of the home shipping. In only two countries—Spain and Portugal—

**GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.**  
 Latitude, 35° 31' 41" Longitude, 150° 4m. 46s.  
 Magnetic variation, 17° 45' E. 22nd January, 1875.  
 The time ball is dropped daily at 11 a.m. Sydney mean time, or 1h. 55m. 11.6 a.m. Greenwich mean time.  
**METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.**  
 Velocity of wind measured in miles per hour, and the force in lbs. on the square foot, deduced from velocity.  
 Barometers corrected to 32° Fahr., and to mean sea level.  
 Rainfall and evaporation measured in inches.

The United Kingdom—does the home shipping entered and cleared exceed the foreign shipping; and in these two the proportion is exactly reversed, the home shipping being 12 and the foreign 100 per cent. The foreign shipping. Taking France as the standard, the United States as the most important countries next to Great Britain given in the abstract it will be seen that in 1869 France had about 40 per cent. of home shipping, and 60 per cent. of foreign shipping. In 1873 the proportion had divided into 33 per cent. home to 67 per cent. foreign. The change in the United States trade is still more striking. In 1869 the home shipping was 71 per cent. of home shipping entered and cleared, and 29 per cent. of foreign shipping; thirteen years later, in 1873, the figures were precisely the other way, and home shipping is represented by a percentage of 29 to the percentage of 71 of foreign shipping. These figures are when thus nakedly put forward, they are, of course, fully borne out by the Tables of shipping belonging to each country. It may there be seen that in 1869 the merchant shipping of all the various countries was 100 per cent. of the shipping cleared, and 100 per cent. of the shipping entered, and had received eight banderilles in his neck and shoulders, when, upon a given signal, the panderos and matadores suddenly withdrew, leaving the infuriated bull alone in his wild paroxysm of wrath. Twenty or a hundred seconds afterwards the trumpet-bark, was heard, and diecely afterwards a girl not more than fifteen years of age, with the tawdry garb of an Andalusian peasant, and with the same light and bright eyes as the bull, approaching the bull fearlessly, at the same time uttering the name "¡vive! Mor! Mor! Xavoy." At the first sound of the sweet voice the animal ceased her fury and turned towards the place from whence it came, and with a look of submission and obedience she came to his head and put forth her hand which he licked with his tongue. Then she sang a low, sweet song, at the same time caressing the animal by patting his neck and shoulders, and singing the sufferer no monarch kin died at her feet. Then she, the girl, gently removed the cruel banderilles, after which, with her arms around El Mor's neck, she led him towards the gate of the torril.

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## TEA AND TEA-DRINKERS.

inary or has absolutely declined between 1860 and 1873, the mercantile marine of Great Britain and Holland, the great increase in the tonnage of the trading ships of every other nation, and the enormous increase in the substitution of steamers for sailing vessels is taken into the account; and it is not surprising that the result should be such as to place in this abstract, stands now fourth on the list of the merchant navies of the world. Although, however, the shipping of the foreign nations has increased, the shipping of the East India Company cannot be said to have diminished in the same proportion to the increase of its exports and imports. Here a vast increase is to be observed in the tonnage of the foreign ports of Russia, Holland, Belgium, and Austria have increased in tonnage, or even more during the thirteen years passed in review. In France, too, the increase has been most marked, and the shipping of the East India Company imports for home consumption. In 1860 the value of these imports was £76,392,000; in 1874 the value of these imports was £176,392,000. It appears, therefore, that by far the largest proportion of the shipping of the world is carried in English bottoms, and there is evidence that up to the present date the growth of the shipping of the world has not been unchecked.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, February 15

Object.	Hours.	min.	Seconds of the Moon.
Sun	6.56	5.12	11.50
Moon	1.31	2.01	1.11
Venus	10.55	6.42	5.40 p.m.
Mercury	10.55	6.42	5.40 p.m.
Jupiter	6.58	6.12	11.50
Saturn	1.26	5.12	11.50

... disease and ear disease is cau  
ing habits of our populations. T

**WOOD PAVEMENTS.**—At the last meeting of the St. George's Hanover-square committee of works (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*), the question of stopping the traffic through Piccadilly during the taking up of the road and laying down of the wood pavement, came under the consideration of the body. It was decided that the Metropolitan Board of Works have consented to allow the vestry to stop Piccadilly "longitudinally" whatever that may mean. As, however, it is not yet known whether the Board will actually propose to commence laying down the wood pavement, the Board of Works have intimated that they object to "Piccadilly being stopped during the 'season,'" which, in the unfortunate, perhaps, may be imagined, connotation of the word, may mean "the summer months."

After a few desultory remarks the subject dropped, and no decision has yet been arrived at by the vestry as to when the work is to be carried out. In this connection it may be said that the Board is perfectly right in objecting to the traffic of this important thoroughfare being stopped either longitudinally, or even transversely, during the height of the season. It is not, however, to be supposed that the objection will be a metropolitan misfortune, which, however, might be to some extent mitigated if Constitution-hill were for the time being thrown open for traffic. On the other hand, the gates of this thorough road were once opened, there might be a difficulty in closing them again.

**AN INTERESTING HARVEST HOME.**—The Point Macleay correspondent of the *Strathalbyn* paper states that the natives at the Mission Station held their annual Harvest Home on the 10th inst.

**ASPHALTE PAVEMENTS.**—(At a meeting of the City Commission of Sewers (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) a resolution was passed that the City Engineer should fail as a road making material in the main thoroughfares of the metropolis, and proposing that the Streets Committee should be directed to take the necessary steps for terminating the various contracts for the supply of asphalt in the City. An amendment was moved recommending the adoption of measures for securing a daily and thorough cleansing of the asphalt, and its complete repair when necessary.

**ARCTIC EXPLORATION.**—The Berlin correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—A sub-Arctic expedition has been organised for the next summer by the (German) Arctic Exploration Society. The main object of the expedition is to reach the North Pole in North Siberia in preparation for an expedition on a larger scale which is to follow next year, it is hoped at imperial expense. The expedition will consist of three officers and five men, and will be accompanied by two naturalists and Count Alexander Zetlin von Zetlin, who joins it at his own cost and his own pleasure.

**DOCTORS OF PHILOSOPHY.**—Professor Mommen commences the series of lectures on the *Preussische Jahrbücher* the practice of those "learned universities which confer the degree of Doctor of Philosophy" on the presentation only of a written dissertation and without any oral examination. He cites some striking instances of the practice, and says that it opens the door. The University of Rostock has already decided that oral examinations must take

**COAL MINING AT WALLSEND.**—Messrs. Fox, Hardy, and Gorman paid a visit of inspection to their old property at New Wellen, Catharine Bay. The *Miners' Advocate* states that the trial shaft which is being sunk at Wallenden is now 1,000 feet deep, and to a depth of 130 feet, and for the greater portion of the distance has been through hard coal, made more so by the presence of iron pyrites, and is now the underlying seam, and is now to a depth of 100 feet. The site for shipping the coal has been examined by several competent gentlemen, and they give it or their opinion that a satisfactory berth can be obtained for the coal, and that from the eastward, can be used at Flat Island, with a very moderate outlay. But this is not the only place where a satisfactory berth can be obtained, and the coal can be sent to the shipping place at North Head within eight miles of their southern boundary. The coasts can reach 2,520 feet, and the coal can be sent to the shipping place at North Head, if it is desired to land the coal, and the coal can be sent to the shipping place at North Head, if it is desired to land the coal, and the coal can be sent to the shipping place at North Head, if it is desired to land the coal.

at least indirectly, by colds more than among our feathered

congregation of them associated in their church, when a thanksgiving service was conducted by their pastor, the Rev G. Taplin. At 1.30 all the natives gathered at the schoolroom where they remained until dinner in the schoolroom with the Superintendent and his family and the other officers of the station. The natives evidently partook of the repast with gusto and after the meal the natives who were courtly presided, while the rest sang songs and merry laugh went freely round. At 4 p.m. the natives returned to the schoolroom where they remained until about 6 o'clock when they had arranged to play croquet on a handsome collection of toys and other pretty things of many sorts contributed by their friends. The game was played with interest by Mrs. Joseph Elliott. After an admiring inspection by those assembled business began, and everything was quickly disposed of, being freely given to the natives as they wished. The natives then departed and Mrs. Elliott and the Strathalbyn friends were carried with cheers. It was fun to see afterwards how rapidly the natives and other gifts went to their proper use by the various representatives.

**MARRIAGE LICENSES.**—Married by lightning! is the startling announcement made by a Pennsylvania Journal. It appears that Mr. Jeffreys and Miss Culler were both telegraph operators—the one stationed at Philadelphia and the other at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. It is now stated that their courtship

place in future; and it is expected that the other members of the party will follow suit.

**MANCHESTER FREE LIBRARIES.**—It appears from the annual report of the Manchester Free Libraries Committee that during the year 1932 volumes have been added, raising the total number of books to 139,387. The number of borrowers has also increased, having been 61,337, and in the lending department for home reading 54,779. Hitherto a notable feature of the libraries has been the large quantity of fiction as well as facts, but in the last year shows a marked preference for other works.

**LEGAL EDUCATION.**—Sir Edward Cross, Chief Justice of Ceylon, delivered an address at the opening meeting of the Law Society of London, held at the Law Society, London, on legal studies, in the course of which he advised that laid men for the legal profession should begin with getting the usual education, and then study law, rather than attempt to study some one or few chosen subjects laboriously and profoundly, rather than learn to know many things superficially and acceptably.

**STREET DEATH OF MR. JOHNSON.**

**ANNAPOLIS, February 10.**—Mr. Johnson came here last night to argue the case of Baker v. Trick, and by invitation of the Mayor, he was taken to the Hotel Annapolis in Annapolis. To-day the Governor invited Chief Justice Burton, of the State, and several other gentlemen, to meet him at the hotel. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter. At dinner Mr. Johnson appeared in excellent spirits.

**DRATE BY STYCHINE.**—On Wednesday night, last week (writes the *Illustrated Mercury*), Mr. David Laines, of Sloan K-mbla, and of which locality he is the proprietor, was found dead in his bed, the cause, it is claimed, being the use of a certain medicine, the name of which he had just purchased. It appears that he, deceased, who was much addicted to drink, and had been drinking to excess the night previous to the death in question, had requested that some liquor should be obtained for him from a certain public-house. The request was not coupled with any other words, and the public-house was supplied with about a quart of grog. After retiring for the night with his wife, he lay in the dark and swallowed some of the grog. He had not been long in bed when he awoke, and he has not been able to get up since. He is now in a state of coma, and it is believed that he will die. The fact that he appears to have done quite deliberately by drinking two or three doses of the deadly drug, is a very curious case. It is a pity that the public-house did not inform a doctor of the fact, and though he did follow his statement at first, the people operated on him as if he were a drunkard, and he died. The case is a very true one. In about twenty minutes from having taken the fatal drug, deceased was a corpse. At the inquest the evidence was given by the public-house, and the effects of strychnine, taken by him whilst under the influence of strong drink.

...road he has entered, to its-  
...uating frame.

was carried on by telegraph, the intervals between business messages of a less romantic character, but the telegraph was the only means of communication. The day when the wedding day was fixed, they conceived the idea of being married by telegraph. The parties to be united took their places in the operating-room at Brownsville in the presence of a large number of witnesses. A prominent clergyman, with another party of friends, was stationed in the office at Waynesburg. The ceremony began by a despatch sent by the clergyman stating the names of the parties to be united. The telegraph parties about to be united to join hands. This having been done, and the fact telegraphed, the ceremony proceeded by means of despatches until they were separated by the telegraph. The ceremony was a series of messages of congratulation in quick succession from Waynesburg and various other offices.

attempts have been made to discover the cause, but thus far no party has been successful in penetrating to the source, in consequence of the character of the surrounding country. A party of gentlemen in Leon and Gascon Counties, formed an expedition to reach, if possible, the undiscovered wonder. They started from St. Louis, and after a long and arduous journey, came toward to the Pinhook Creek. One of the party, in writing to the *Sentinel*, says:—"The onset here is very singular, and suggests the presence of volcanic action. The rocks are of a dark, almost black color, upon it as a favourable indication of the volcano we were in near it of. The whole onset is a mass of rocks. One called the 'Grey Mare' forms a natural bridge over the river. The rocks are of a dark color, and the river is a mass of rock, and two miles from its mouth its whole volume is vomited up with immense force from the yawning jaws of a rifted rock. Hence the river proper terminates at this place, consequently the water which

ence of them," says Dr. E. S.

[illegible]

extend for twenty miles back. After entering the swamp the party discovered an immense rock in the form of an inverted cone, rising to the height of a mile, and from which issued a column of smoke as from an extinct volcano. Fragments from it are light like pumice-stone, and abundance of scorin and felsite was to be found, together with almost all the features of a volcanic region. "Here," continues the *San Francisco* correspondent, "the exploration ended. Days were spent in attempting to penetrate and explore the vast swamp, which, as far as the eye could see, was a boundless, impenetrable and unexplored. Language cannot convey a proper conception of the character of this region. Old hunters who have lived upon the borders of the swamp for many years have quailed at the thought of the difficulties connected with its hidden depths. At all points it seems to present an impenetrable barrier of tangled vines and brush, except to the bears, panthers, snakes, alligators, and crocodiles, and abandoned, and in which they are secure from all human interference." To penetrate this wild region and open up this hidden mystery, will form a most arduous and costly enterprise, and even if successful, will attract many visitors, many of whom are so fond of adventure and wild sports. We shall be surprised if another winter passes without developing the cause of this volume of smoke, which has so long attracted attention from a distance.

**THE AMERICAN TARIFF.**—The American correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs on the 20th inst. that chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the House of Representatives has prepared a new Tariff Bill, making a large reduction in the tariff, increasing the free list, abolishing combined rates, and fixing specific duties, equal to the average of the present rates. The duty on wool is reduced one-half, and woollen fabrics proportionately. The bill will probably be acceptable to the Democratic party in Congress.





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To Builders, Mechanics, Small Capitalists, and others.

**PRELIMINARY NOTICE.**

**R**ICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instruction from John Alexander, To Builders, Mechanics, Small Capitalists, and others.

**FRESHOLD BUILDING SITES,**  
being a subdivision of TEN ACRES, known as  
**GREENFIELD,**  
**KING'S CLEAR, HENDERSON ROAD,**  
adjoining the estate of **THE LATE J. H. REDFERN,**  
to the **ESKINVILLE ROAD, NEW TOWN,**  
and adjoining the **WATERLOO ESTATE and CHISHOLM'S ESTATE,** also **HENDERSON'S NURSERY** prone by.

**PRELIMINARY NOTICE.**

**R**ICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instruction from John Alexander,

The above favourably-situated suburban building allotments, being the **ONLY FREEHOLD SITES** so valuable between the south end of the city and Macdonald Place, Newtown.

**LITHOGRAPHIC PLANS** of the subdivision are in preparation, and the several sections are pegged.

Header on Road, a continuation of Reginald-street, will be the main thoroughfare between the Railway Station and South Sydney and Newtown, and being also the shortest

Black, with a white window of the immense frame. Between the city and that populous important suburb. The road is to be opened by the Municipality on the 1st of May next.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

Terms liberal.

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**HAYMARKET.**

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**BLOCK OF LAND, WITH FOUR TWO-STORY DILAPIDATED DWELLING HOUSES thereon, in EXTENDED STREET, OF CAMPBELL STREET, now in the occupation of Mr. RICE, Butcher, corner of Campbell's road.**

The land has 20 feet frontage to **EXETER-STREET**, and 62 feet to a reserved roadway leading from **CAMPBELL-STREET** to **EXETER-STREET**.

**RICHARDSON** and **WRENCH** have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the **Kooms, Pitt-street**, on **FRIDAY, May 5**, at 11 o'clock,

The above described small fire-hold, carrying a good position, close to **BELMORE MARKETS**.

**Terms at sale.**

**Messrs. FITZTHARDINGE and SON**, Solicitors to

REALLY FIRST-CLASS CATTLE STATION,  
BURNETT DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND,  
known as  
BARAMBA,  
with 6000 (six thousand), more or less, VERY SUPE-  
RIOR CATTLE.

**M**ORT and CO. will sell by auction, at  
their WOOL SALE ROOMS, on TUES-  
DAY, the 2nd MAY, at 2 o'clock p.m.,  
ON 342, 343 and 344 OF THE LATE

That well known and very favourite property,  
BARAMBA,  
consisting of TEN BLOCKS, containing an area of  
about 282 square miles of FIRST-CLASS CATTLE  
COUNTRY, comprising fine open timbered ridges  
and a ple-tree flats, richly grassed, and well watered  
in all seasons by the Baramba, Barker's, Woonda,  
and Wanba main creeks, besides several less important  
watercourses.  
Estimated grazing capabilities, about 15,000 head of cattle.  
There are SEVEN (SEVEN) THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED

**DREID ACRES (17,900) FREEHOLD LAND,**  
purchased under pre-emptive right.  
**With BARAMB** will be sold 6000 (six thousand), more  
or less, remarkably quiet and well-bred cattle, not  
to be surpassed for early fattening by any in the  
colony.  
Also a **STUD HERD** of 270 head especially choice  
breeders, running with two imported pure-bred  
Durham bulls, **BARDOLPH** and **DUNDY**.  
The position of this property adds greatly to its value, as  
it commands the markets of Brisbane, Maryborough, Toowoomba, Dalby, Laidley, and Gribbins, all within a radius  
of from 40 to 120 miles.

The IMPROVEMENTS ARE SUBSTANTIAL and EXTENSIVE, comprising a very fine DWELLING-HOUSE, *and* *store* and outbuildings, detached kitchen and large garden, over-seer's cottage and garden, about forty-five miles of fencing, two good stockyards at head station with every convenience for working cattle; also, two stockyards on the outskirts of the run, and two large tallow yards, two very large and four smaller grazing paddocks, besides three good cultivation paddocks, while six miles out there has recently been erected a SPECTACULAR FATTENING PADDOCK, containing about FIVE THOUSAND ACRES OF FREEHOLD

LAND: there are, also, the usual huts for stockmen, blacksmith's forge, and hay shed, with about 90 horses, (55 of which are broken in), teams of bullocks and dray horse cart, agricultural implements, stores, &c., &c.

*For sale.*

The above property being for **POSITIVE SALE**, capitalists seeking for a safe and remunerative investment in a **FAVOURITE DISTRICT** are invited to make an early inspection.

For further particulars apply to  
**MORT AND CO., Sydney.**

**Preliminary Notice.**

**HEREFORD for Sale.**  
The most valuable Freehold ever offered west of the Blue Mountains.  
3160 acres, separated from the city of Bathurst by the Macquarie River only.

**JOHN F. CLEMENTS** has received instructions from J. B. Sutor, Esq., sole trustee of the estate of Mrs. Edgar C. t. sell, at an early date, The above-said magnificent estate of which plans will shortly be prepared. In the meantime inquiries and

inspections are invited, and every information afforded on application to the undersigned, who is authorised by the trustee to state that the original grants from the Crown will be handed to the purchaser with conveyance.

**JOHN F. CLEMENIS,**  
Stock and Station Agent, Bathurst.

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**EUROKA.**

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**Preliminary Notice.**

**Important Absolute Sale of magnificent Pastoral Property,**  
in the Bigh District, New South Wales.

**J. C. WALKER and CO., Melbourne, Fin** conjunction with Mailen, Hall, and Clark, of Sydney, have received instructions to sell by auction, in Melbourne, on the 7th June next,  
 These five (5) magnificent runs "Euroka," "Taloona," "Guninga," "Sussex," and "Kent," known collectively as Euroka Station, on the Barwon River; together with only about 8000 highly bred cattle, of excellent ages, to be mustered. The country is capable of carrying and fattening at least 60,000 sheep.

Further particulars in future advertisement.

**IMPORTANT SALE OF A CLOTH MANU-FACTORY.**

**T**HE UNDERSIGNED has received instructions from the proprietors to sell by public auction, at the Nelson Auction Rooms, Nelson, N.Z., on **WEDNESDAY, May 3, at noon,** That old-established manufactory, situate in Bridge-street, Nelson, and known as **WEBB'EY'S CLOTH MANUFACTORY.** The property consists of 100 feet frontage, 200 feet of the

principal streets in Nelson, on which stands the manufactory, rebuilt about three years since; three slate-roofed houses, scouring and dyeing houses, picking shop, wool drying shed, with stove specially adapted; wool store, and several other buildings.

**THE MANUFACTORY**  
contains the latest approved appliances for manufacturing tweeds, and was only recently imported, comprising—

2 sets of carding engines, each 3 machines, each 48 inches wide, fitted with patent feeds  
2 pairs spinning-machines, carrying 120 spindles

Double-end-machine, carrying 800 spindles  
 7 power-looms  
 Winding mill  
 Waste-engine  
 2 felting machines  
 Shearing-machine, double width  
 Brushing-machine, single width  
 Oil tucker and breaker  
 About 200 feet shafting  
 5 tentering frames  
 Hanking machines  
 200 gross bobbins

The machinery is worked by a 20-horse power horizontal engine, with super-heater attached, by Whitesmiths of Glasgow, and a 15-horse power tubular boiler, with fittings complete. The engine and boiler have only been used 24 years. A lead of water from a never-failing source runs through the property, in addition to which there is a supply from the Nelson waterworks.

The business is the old-st of the class in the Southern hemisphere, and its manufactures at exhibition, including that at Vienna, have always taken the leading prizes.

Further information will be supplied on application to the auctioneer.

JOHN R. MABIN, Auctioneer.  
 In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.  
 Sheriff's Office, 27th April, 1876.  
 M'CARTY v. ROSE.  
 ON MONDAY, the 1st May, at 12 noon,  
 on the premises occupied by the defendant,  
 Parramatta-street, Sydney, the SHERIFF will cause to be  
 sold by public auction (unless the above warrant is pre-  
 viously satisfied).  
 The stock-in-trade of a boot and shoe salesman, house-

hold furniture, &c  
Terms, cash.  
CURTIS and GANNON, Plaintiff's Attorneys  
J. G. THURLOW, Under-Sheriff



